

A FAIR AND RICH VALLEY.

Cache is One of the Richest in the World.

HEALTHY AND HAPPY.

Well Watered, it Teems with the Finest of Grains.

The Late Mining Developments Near by Have Created a Boom That Will Have a Good Effect.

The artist Esch has painted a picture of Logan City and of Cache Valley, which is designed to place on exhibition at the World's Fair. The picture gives a fine view of Logan City, showing the prominent buildings and its charming location, and places before the eye that beautiful stretch of country covered with farms and meadows and hedged in by mountains that stretch to the north and lie to the west of Logan City.

The foreground gives a near view of Logan river. One of the chief attractions of the painting is the impression of living light that everywhere pervades the canvas. In no way could the natural characteristics of the valley be more perfectly portrayed than in this particular feature. The rarified atmosphere and its freedom from smoke makes the light that floods it from end to end a thing almost to be felt. It is so great a thing that it cannot be fully comprehended by those who are not familiar with it. It would seem that Mr. Esch must have the artist's genius, for he has surely caught the one feature of Cache which above all others is the most striking to the river of light and life.

Naturally enough this point indicates that the valley is a place where one would expect to find a healthy, industrious and happy population. Devoted to farming, they have built themselves cheerful homes, and to the natural advantages of nature in that vicinity have added to the attractions and comforts and conveniences that are the product of the toil of a frugal and industrious people. The idea which seemed to be a chief one in the mind of the late President Brigham Young, was that if the people should cultivate the land and become possessed of it they would have all the staple characteristics of a happy agricultural people and could not be displaced by strangers. And for this reason his influence was in opposition to the efforts of those who, at an early day, were attracted by the hope of large gains in the precarious field of mining.

It was not that he was opposed to mining in itself, but because he knew if his people should be led away by the mining fever that the agricultural interests would suffer, and no people at that day could survive on mines who had not behind them a permanent and well developed agricultural industry which would insure food at a reasonable rate and so prevent the depopulation of the territory by the high prices of the necessities of life and possibly by starvation. That his wisdom and his power in controlling the people in that direction resulted in the present development of the mining industry of Utah should be a settled conviction in the minds of all familiar with the history of Utah.

This influence was felt as potently in Cache as in other parts of the territory, and while, in many respects, this valley has not developed its mineral or manufacturing resources to the extent that many others have, nevertheless it stands without a peer in its agricultural advantages and advancement. The valley is noted for the

HIGH STANDARD OF HORSES AND CATTLE that it produces, and in all the contests for recognition at the territorial fairs has succeeded in bearing off no light proportion of the honors and awards. Certainly it produces more grain than any other county in Utah. It produces more hay, possibly more stock, and beyond any doubt a greater proportion of the total area is subject to cultivation and has been brought under cultivation than any other county in the territory.

In the whole Rocky mountain region there is no valley of its area that is so abundantly supplied with the water of natural mountain streams, and the good people of that section have not been slow to take advantage of the bounties of nature and to fructify their well-tilled acres with the rich stores that King Winter piles up in the mountains, and which the summer heat dissolves in order to fill the irrigating streams that lave the valley from end to end like silver threads.

Lately the people having reached a more satisfactory degree of agricultural advancement have turned their attention to manufacturing and mining, and the indications are that this valley, which seems to have been blessed beyond all others in its capacity for the production of food, will shortly be recognized as a mining and manufacturing center of no less importance than it now holds with regard to agriculture. Discoveries of mineral made within the last eighteen months cover a field of unusual extent. It would seem that the richest trio might leave any of the villages that nestle under the mountains which hem in the valley, and in a few hours search discover some form of mineral. Locations of mining claims are almost endless, and the experience that all the successful mining districts have hitherto been compelled to pass through in Utah is now being shared by the inhabitants of Cache. The main work has been the search for new claims, rather than the devotion of time and means to concentrated labor on specific properties with a view to testing their durability and richness. This is natural. It is hard to get people into the way of thinking that they have enough of what they believe to be a very good thing. Finding, however, that the location of claims does not

bring any returns, the effect will be to cause a concentration of labor and capital in the development of properties which hold forth the greatest promises, and it will be surprising indeed, and contrary to the anticipations and the assurances of experts, if the next year does not develop some properties of the greatest value.

SHOULD SUCH MINES BE FOUND in the area now recognized as containing mineral, it is unlikely that the minerals will be exported from the valley for treatment. For years it has been known that gas existed in the valley and there are places where a man can go at any time today and set the natural gas on fire as it escapes from the ground. Should the promises be verified which are now held out in the mineral area, there is no doubt that search will be made for this natural gas and little doubt that it will be found in quantities to justify its extensive utilization in the reduction of the minerals found in the hills adjacent to the valley and in the manufacturing of them. It will follow the awakening along this new line of industrial occupation.

It must not be forgotten that men of means and influence are associated with

rational thinker. What the future effects of these institutions may be on Logan City and upon the people that fill the acres stretching far out on either side of the city that possesses these institutions, the philosopher must conjecture, and time alone can demonstrate. But no one will hold that Logan City is not richer intellectually and pecuniarily because she is the happy possessor of both.

It is unwise to prophesy, but the circumstances seem to justify the prediction that Cache valley will be second in population in Utah territory, and Logan may yet become the second city of the territory and the queen of the great north.

Her people should not be impatient. They must not be discouraged. Time and labor, after all, are vastly better than wealth, for they accomplish all things and that wealth does not undertake. If the people will but labor as unitedly in the future as they have been known to in the happier past, her sons and daughters may occupy a pre-eminent position, intellectually and industrially, not alone in the territory, but in that empire of resource and natural wealth which we have been taught to call the Rocky Mountain region.

Denver & Rio Grande purchased this spur from the builders, and in the construction of that line threw considerable contract work in the grading and tie business into the hands of Springville.

The population of Springville has rapidly increased from that date until it numbers nearly 3,000 people. The city is progressive and bids fair to become some day the happy home of many thousands.

R. K. THOMAS.

Amongst the business houses in Salt Lake city, none occupy a more prominent position in the dry goods business than the establishment of R. K. Thomas. In regard to the stock carried, extensive business transactions and the high standing of commercial integrity on which its business operations are based, are excelled by no other establishment. The business was founded in 1885, and throughout its history none can look back with more pride to the position he holds in public estimation for consistency, enterprise, push and energy, combined with uniform courtesy to all his patrons, which has made Mr. Thomas' name a household word. Mr. Thomas,

UTAH'S POPULATION.

Governor Thomas' Latest Reports Put It at 223,930.

In his latest report to the secretary of the interior, Governor Thomas places the population of the territory at 223,930, an increase of 16,025 since 1892. These figures, however, are probably low:

COUNTIES.	Census report, 1890.	Estimated population, 1892.
Beaver	2,340	2,400
Bonanza	1,042	1,100
Cache	15,500	16,515
Davis	6,400	6,500
Emery	9,400	9,500
Grand	441	450
Iron	2,683	2,750
Juab	5,582	5,700
Kane	1,083	1,125
Millard	4,003	4,100
Morgan	1,799	1,850
Piute	2,812	2,900
Ritchie	1,412	1,450
Salt Lake	58,477	63,000
San Juan	400	400
Sanpete	12,106	12,500
Sevier	6,100	6,200
Summit	7,200	7,500
Tueller	2,700	2,800
Uintah	2,200	2,300
Utah	22,400	23,000
Wasatch	4,500	4,600
Washington	4,000	4,100
Wayne	2,000	2,100
Weber	20,000	20,500
Total	207,966	223,930

Foreign immigration was below the usual average of other years; but there has been a steady increase of domestic immigration in commercial and mining cities and railroad centers.

THE CITY'S CATERERS.

Berets, Dunn & Co. Run the Saddle Rock and the Arcade Restaurants.

Who of our citizens walking up Main street, wishing to satisfy the requirements of the inner man, does not know the well known Saddle Rock restaurant. This famous eating establishment is under the immediate supervision and management of Mr. Louis Berets. Since will not permit to give him a long notice, but his experience as a caterer and his well known ability requires but little comment. He had charge of the Walker cafe for fourteen months, and has occupied his present position two years, during which he has closed up twice to make improvements. Some time since the firm bought the Arcade restaurant, situated a few doors above. These two houses conjointly feed from 800 to 1,000 people each day. Their well known French dinner from 4 to 8 p. m., consisting of six courses and a bottle of wine, cannot be beaten in regard to the quality and variety in the city.

The smoky taste of Scotch whisky is due to the use of peat in the manufacture. Kimmel is brandy sweetened and flavored with coriander and caraway seeds.

The loss of champagne by bursting bottles sometimes amounts to 25 per cent.

WM. WATT,

GENERAL BLACKSMITHING.

HORSE SHOEING.

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Brigham City, Utah,

YOU CAN ALWAYS FIND A

Fresh Stock of Bread and Cakes.

THEY ALSO KEEP THE

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BRIGHAM CITY, UTAH.

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ALL KINDS OF BUILDING MATERIAL.

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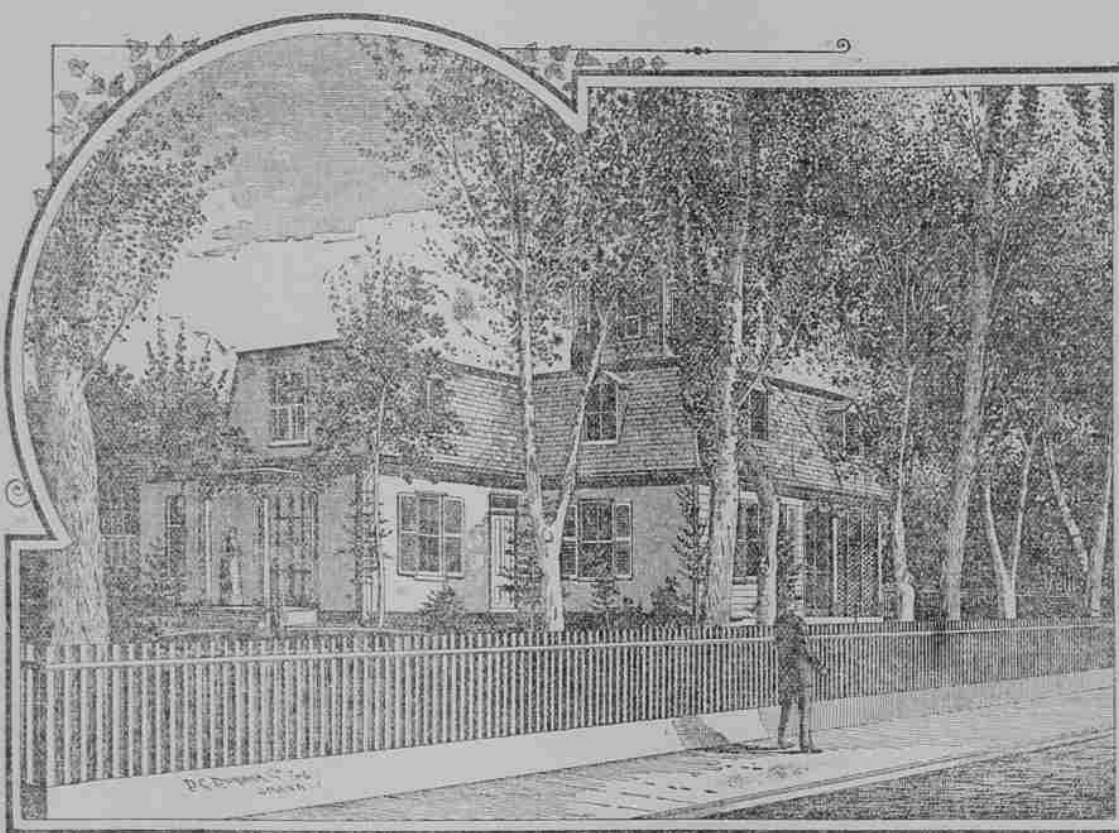
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KAYSVILLE, UTAH.



POPULAR FARM, COUNTRY RESIDENCE OF COL. JOHN R. WINDER.

POPULAR FARM.

The Country Residence of Bishop John R. Winder.

Poplar Farm, the country residence of Colonel John R. Winder, is pleasantly situated in the southern suburbs of Salt Lake city. A large portion of the farm is reclaimed alkali land. When purchased it was strongly impregnated with saleratus, or alkali, and the land was considered of little value at that time. The first forty acres was purchased in 1880 for \$500, which was considered a big price. Other lands adjoining have since been purchased, and the farm now consists of 10 acres, all under cultivation. A feature of the farm is its flowing wells. No pure water can be found that comes from them. For many years some of the finest cattle and horses raised in the territory have come from Bishop Winder's farm. His horses and Jersey and Holstein cattle have often carried off the prizes at the territorial fairs.

Bishop Winder has taken great pride in making the territorial fairs success. He was elected a director of the Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing society in 1890. Some years after he became its president and held the office until 1890, thirty-four years of continuous faithful service. His exhibits at the yearly fairs have always been large both in horses and cattle and agricultural products. A country home like Poplar Farm with its pleasant surroundings and many acres of fertile land is a home to be proud of.

THE CITY OF SPRINGVILLE.

It is the Most Progressive Town in Utah County.

Springville is one of the principal cities of Utah county. Her history dates back to the early days of 1849-50, shortly after the famous Provo battle with the Indians. The reinforcing colonists, after having driven back the savages, pushed on southward. It was September of 1850 when Aaron Johnson, accompanied by Messrs. Myron Crandall, William Miller, James Mendenhall, John W. Deal and their families formally settled in Springville. In June, of the following year, the precinct organization was effected, and Orrin Crawford was elected the first justice of the peace and Cyrus Crawford the first constable. The city was first incorporated in 1892, holding the first election in February, 1891, and Mr. G. D. Wood was elected mayor; afterward his son, L. S. Wood, filled the position consecutively until a few years ago, having held the office in all for over twenty years.

So much for her history; of course houses and customs were somewhat primitive in her early years, and Springville first came into prominence in the year 1878, when Messrs. Milan and Nephi Packard, G. E. Poage of Springville, George Coles of Salt Lake and W. G. Childs of Ogden conceived the idea and built a railroad into the coal mines of Pleasant valley. This enterprise was backed by Mr. Scheld of New York, a heavy capitalist, and resulted in very decidedly lifting Springville into prominence, and making it a great shipping centre and distributing point. In 1882 the

THE BRIGHAM YOUNG COLLEGE.

An institution endowed by the late Brigham Young with something like ten thousand acres of land, worth probably \$25 an acre. How far this college has effected the development of the whole valley is no one can tell, but that it has worked in the interest of higher education among the people and materially assisted in bringing to them the exceptional reputation everywhere enjoyed by them as a community, cannot be doubted by any

H. T. REYNOLDS & CO.,

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Dealers in

General Merchandise.